missioners say, "unfortunately, the information that was produced before us did not appear to be very precise or very accurate. . . Our attention was not directed to official reports or figures, where or by which the actual cost was set forth, but rather to the topographical features of the country between New-York and the head of Lake Mienigan." The report says that to make out the case of more favorable mes and gradients between Cheago and New-York, the route of one road only—the New-York Central—must be tasen. But New-York Central—must be tasen. But New-York has other roads which it is desirable for its interest shound five and prosper. The application of the cost principle under the assumption that the New-York Central route is the most economical, would force the Pennsylvania to either carry business are rates which not give a fair retain in profits or give up competition for New-York business, and the Eric, the sine of which is also assumed to be less favorable than that of the Central, might be competited to face the same afternative. "I e natural route has either and to the direction of throwing u,on one of the existing lines to New-York the bulk of the New-York business, to the destruction of the others, and to the influence of the provided of the contents, and to the influence of the provided of the existing lines to New-York the bulk of the New-York business, to the destruction of the others, and to the influence of the provided of the contents, and to the influence of the provided of the contents of the contents of the provided of the contents of the contents of the provided of the contents of the contents of the provided of the contents struction of the others, and to the anal destruction of competition. It is not to be assumed that this is what New-York desires."

DIFFERENCES IN RUNNING EXPENSES. The Commissioners next take up the assertions of the Baltimore and Philadelphia merchants that the cheapness of the ruel consumed by the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Obio Railroaus, and their shorter distances, overbalance the advan-

their shorter distances, overbalance the advantages of the more favorable lines of the New-York central and its allimated roads. The omeial figures of the cost of moving a ton of freight, and on the New-York Central, the Eric and the Pennsylvania Kailroadsmake a very untavoracie snowing for New-York. But the Commissioners point out that, for their purpose, the statistics are of little vacue, because:

(1.) The trunk-time companies report the cost over their own roals only and do not include the cost over their own roals only and do not include the cost over their own is the cost of transportation over the whole line from Western points to the scaucoard;

(2.) The companies in their reports do not discriminate between the cost of transporting local freight and through freight, but endeavor only to find the average cost of moving through freight which is only the cost of moving through freight which is desired for the consideration of the question of dilinerer hal rates. The Commissioners also point dilinerer hal rates.

The Commissioners next discuss the practicability

of making the cost principle the controlling standard for ratiroad tartifs, assuming that the exact expense of transporting freight could be attained. They say that many of the companies-perhaps a They say that many of the companies—perhaps a majority of them—in order to realize cost, incuming a fair return on the capital invested in them, would be compelled to increase their charges very considerably, while others menuding, perhaps, some of the trank lines, might be can a upon for a reduction. The general result would be not a dammution of charges but an increase. The commissioners argue that the effect of a strict application of the cost principle in the maiking of Tarilis as between the competing Atlantic chies should be carefully considered before the marking or tariffs as between the com Atlantic crises should be carefully considered nountry. Incy say : on se the strict applicat

On the other man, steps so the strict application of cost principle anomal be found to require that ins die entials assainst New York should be deduced; would be ad psolore to doubte them irrespective of all conquences to the trade and prosperity of this city? I these consequences might prove disastrons if the projectoral be quicid and emorcou, seems certain, to would give advantages to the fown most investing office of the process of the property of the pro ess, and it must continue the struggle even inougher than operating expenses be realized, rathesubmit to destruction without an effort at set

Preservation.

But warn it comes to applying the cost principle to the several lines which serve the same city, it is at once perceived that the chinestess are insuraneantable. The application and is, of course, be made on estimates of probable results, and the estimates will have in view a percentage of profits which it is expected or noped will be realized. But with four or more lines of very different tength competing for the same business, it is evident that cost must have, when applied to their business, very different meanings. If the shortest and cheapest line makes its charges on a calculation of say 10 percent profit, the longest and most expensive must conform to the charges, even though they be such as will assure no profit at all. One company may then carry at a cost which includes any 2 percent proof, wother at a cost which includes any 2 percent proof, while a third outerly pays its operating expenses and repairs, but still obtains the cast of moving the freight. Compension obliges the companies to take what they can get, and to satisfy the demanus upon them from it; but when the cost standard is so uncertain and clastic that it may include profits when they can be carried, and must exclude them when they can be carried, and must exclude them when they can be carried, and must exclude them when they can be carried, and must exclude them when they can be carried, and must exclude them when they can be a governing principle which, in the mature of But when it comes to applying the cost principle to it several lines which serve the same city, it is at once be, I is evident that it cannot be a same of gen-or just application. It is impossible that anything be a governing principle which, in the hature of gg, cannot have the same meaning to the severa-ies who are to be affected by its application. HOW RATES ARE AFFECTED BY COMPETITION.

The Commissioners, in coming to the consideration of the third principle suggested for application in the making of railroad charges-the principle of competition-say that it will not necessarily make cost and distance elements in the determination of rates, allowing to each its just value, according to the circumstances. They refer in severe terms to the rangoad wars which periodically have disturbed the business interesis of the country by utterly profits of the companies. "The mere statement of these results is sufficient to show," say the Commissioners, "that this is not what in other business is known and ucespatied as competition. Competition is the ife of trade but this is its destruction; competition brings health and vigor, and secures equality and fairness; our this paratities strength and makes contracts a mathematical paratities and output said and makes contracts a mathematical paratities and contracts and makes contracts a mathematical paratities and contracts and makes contracts a mathematical paratities and contracts and contracts and makes contracts and contracts and contracts and makes contracts and contrac the same ocaser . . . has the best chance of success; but in the kind of competition we have mentioned, it is found that the bankrupt corporation has the advantage, for its managers, having nothing to lose, may offer rates which solvent roads cannot meet without being dragged into bank-

report replies to the assertion, made in certain ters, that the common agreement among the s communates competition from the spaces of monopoly for those of competitive strile, recognizes the fact that the transportation property and persons by railroad is not exclusively a private ousness; and that the public duties of the companies ractade the making or reasonable charges, to be apportuned among the customers of the road on principles of equity and relative the roar on principles of equity and relative equality. The operation of competition, however, the report says, is perpetually in conflict with this duty; it is left unequally along railroad threes being active at places where several roads compete, and moderate at others where there is little to exacte it. The capital of a railroad cannot be removed when found unprofitable, as a merchant may remove his stock of goods, and the tendency of excessive competition is to cast upon the busi-ress of suprecombeauty points a cost for transporta-Described the home to great the first the busi-bess of non-competing points a cost for transporta-tion which puts them to great relative disarvantage in extreme cases may prove

INFLUENCE OF OTHER PACTORS. The Commissioners mention the fact that the

when the railroads have been so conducted as to when the railroads have been so conducted as to avoid competitive strife. They trace some of the reasons for this reduction to competitiae and others to the fact that the growth of the country's railroad business has kept pace with the reduction of rates, the two acting and reacting upon each other as cause and effect. The competition of the water routes New-York and the West between is referred to ss an influence on rates beyond the control of the railroad companies. It is pointed out that this is not feit exclusively by the roads to New-York, because if the scaports to the south do not afford better markets for Western roducts than are found at New-York, which they seldom or never do, the roads leading to them will be cut off from carrying these products if their charges are made to exceed those to New-York. The export trade is also mentioned as an important factor in regulating freight charges. The question of ocean freight rates from the Atlantic ports to Europe have an important caring on the inland rates; for if the ocean charges are greater from Ealumore to foreign ports than from New York to the same ports, the inland rates to Baltimore aust necessarily be lower, or that city will be excluded from the trade. The report continues: avoid competitive strife. They trace some of the

port continues:

Turning our attention, then, to the ocean freights, we find that during the year 1881, from Ealitmore to Liver pool by steam and sail, they averaged nearly 3 cent per hundred pounds greater than from Penladelphan nearly 2 cents greater. This is not conclusive of what they might be in another year, but it is indicative of a general condition of things. Be sides this advantage in the ocean freegots the New-York route has a further advantage in the somewhat greater expedition. If, therefore, the railroads to Baltimore and Philadelphia were to coarge for the inland carriage the same that is charged to New-York, they must do so with the certain result of losing their present participation in

Pulsasetphia were to essage for the inland carriage the same that is charged to New-Yors, they must so so with the certain result of losing their present participation in the export trade. They must, therefore, of necessity, make their average inland rates at least as much lower train the inland rates to New-York as win offset the differences in the ocean frequists. The differentials, then, appear to find their reason in competitive forces. A brief reference to their history will show that compact has not succeeded in confroining them.

The commissioners declare that they have not found much evidence that New-York has suffered from the differential rates. They ascribe the recent growth of the grain and provision traffic of Baitimore and Pinlade pina to the extension of the western connections of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Onlo Railroads, and to use building at those two cities of elevanors and other business conveniences. They find that New-York is fully maintaining its present lead in these traces.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

In conclusion, the commissioners say: In conclusion, the commissioners say it only remains for us to the that no evidence has been offered before us that the existing difference rates are indicated or that they operate to the prejudice of any one of the Athantic scaport choice. Dimerchian rates have the from Western points to the seaboard;

(2.) The companies at their reports do not discriminate between the cost of transporting local freight and through freight, but endeavor only to find the average cost of moving freight, when it is find the average cost of moving freight when it is find the average cost of moving freight when it is find the average cost of moving freight when it is find the average cost of moving freight when it is find the average cost of moving freight when it is find the average cost of moving freight when it is find the average cost of moving freight when it is find the average cost of moving through freight when it is find the average cost of moving the property of the cost of severage the cost of the cost of the cost of severage the cost of the c

THE STATE MILITARY.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT IN CAMP. A PLACE WHERE MONEY IS MADE-AN ISLAND WITH A STARTLING MENAGERIE.

IFROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PERKSKILL, July 21.-Colonel Scott arrived yesterday, much to the gratification of the memoers of his regiment, with whom he is exceedingly popular. The 8th settled down to hard work as soon as it arrived, and officers and men alike are doing their best to avail themselves of the practical advantages Attantic crites should be carried out. They show how the weight should be carried out. They show how the weight should be carried out. They show how the weight should be contemplated with satisfaction by the contemplated with satisfaction by the

hardships. estion the Peekskillers asked of them. as of all of the regiments in town, was: " Has the Sta got ary money !" Everything here so far as shopkeepers and liquor-sellers are concerned, especially the latter, is gauged by the standard of the 23d. which had plenty of money and spent it freely. The 12th and 11th did not "pan out" as well, financially, and now the people who want to make money out of the soldiers are looking forward with glowing anticipations to the advent of the 22d. There is no fiercerer rivalry here toan among the boatmen who row visi ors across Annsville Creek-One man, with four boats, made \$40 while the 23d was here, and one boy cleared \$22 during the same

One of the "correct things" to do while here is to visit Iona Island, the property of Commodore Frederick S. Gwyer, owner or the steamer Long Branch, which has the contract for transporting the troops between the camp and New-York and Brooklyn. To-day THE TRIBUNE correspondent chartered a rowboat and visited Ic a. "Fred ' Conkling, the enterprising but juvenile boatman employed, when asked if he was a relative ex-Senator Conking, remarked, with so much feeling, "No, sir! He is a rascal !" that the correspondent was glad to change the conversation from politicians to the scenery, fishing, and other more congenical topics. Iona Island is about two mile from the camp, and for the natural beauty of its surroundings could hardly be surpassed. Its environment is of green-clad hills and mountains in every direction, with a stretch of the Hudson directly in front to add variety and beauty to the view. Many changes and improvements have taken place under the proprietorship of Commodore Gwyer, including the erection of a large dancing pavilion The extensive grounds-including a sloping, well-shaded lawn, and wild rambles along the shore-afford tempting accommodations for frequent picnic and excursion parties. Of course there are boats and swings, and a merry-go-round, and a rifle gallery and other orthodox a tractions; but a home-made tent of sheets, presided over by a small boy, is a novelty in menageries. A pic urosquely painter sign fastened to the front of the teal announces sign fastened to the front of the teal announces;
"A large rathle snake and a six-pawed car; admission 5 cents." A picture gorgeous with realistic horrors, evidently pained by a man suffering the most acute pangs of the defiring tremens, snowing an unhappy man engaged in deadly contest with a den of particularly victous serpents, occupies on side of the ten, and draws patronage by the intensity of its portiole fascination to fact this means alone, when everyone can see without going inside to view the "large rattlessnake" and "six-pawed cat," is worth the price of admission. Every visitor to the State camp who has any spare time should also go to Iona island, and no visitor to Iona should neglect

the marvellous menageric.

The great leature here co-morrow will be the coming of the vectrans of the sta, who will be received with all honors and hospitalities. On Sanday there will be reingious services, and on Monday the 47th will be reingious services, and on Monday the former regiment is absent in Europe, but his presence would be a superfluous luxury, as the 47th wid no would be a supermons taken, their annual inspection have a Sunday in camp. Their annual inspection takes place next Thursday, and they will return to Brooklyn on Saturday. Then will come the 22d for the final term of duty.

GERMAN IMMIGRANTS STRIKING.

WATERBURY, Vt., July 21 .- Of the thirty Germans who lately came here from Europe to work at the woolien milis at Winooski, nineteen struck to-day to n increase of \$2 per monta. They were allowed to go away.

DIED IN A RAILWAY DEPOT.

The police of the Thirteenth Sub-Precinct reported last night that Robert Kinlock, age twentysix, of Scotland, died in the Grand Central Depot, after The Commissioners mention the fact that the being taken from the cars. He had just arrived from charges for service have steadily decimed, even Kansas City, Mo. The Coroner was notified.

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

A MORAL VINDICATION IMPOSSIBLE. EFFECT OF THE DECISION ADMITTING WALSH'S TESTIMONY-MESSES. JAMES, MACVEAGH AND CLAYTON TO BE CALLED TO THE STAND.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON July 21.—The admission of Walsh's testimony to-day by Judge Wylie showed how much the case of the Government has been strengthened by his ruling of the other day that there was enough evidence of a conspiracy to be sent to the jury to be weighed by them. The conspiracy being assumed, the testimony of Walsh became clearly competent, as Judge Wylie showed to-day; not because the confession of one conspirator binds the other conspirator, but because it is good evidence against that conspirator, and evidence against that conspirator is a circumstance tending to show a conspiracy. Judge Wylie said, on the face of the testimony offered, it tended very strongly to prove a conspiracy.

The testimony of ex-Postmaster General James. ex-Attorney-General McVeagh and ex-Senator Powell Clayton, as to the confessions made to them by Rerdell, Dorsey's secretary, is now clearly competent, as the evi-ence of the two first named was in the Post Office, naming De Witt C. Wheeler as a rejected at an earlier stage of the case only because sufficient evidence of a conspiracy had not been submitted to form a foundation for it. Mr James, Mr. MacVeagh, and Mr. Clayton will probably be pmt on the stand as soon as Walsh is dismissed.

Whether all this evidence will have any effect on the verdict of the jury remains to be seen; but it is an ugly blow to the defence, because it must put an end to their hopes of a "moral vindication" at the hands of the public. It may surprise the world outside of Washington to know that this is one of the things that the Star Route defendants have been contending for, but such is the fact; and if the case had broken down without going to and if the case had broken down without going to
the jury at all, or had closed without the produce
tion of any direct evidence that Brady—the kingpin of all the combinations—profited by orders
made for the benefit of contractors, there would
have been a pretext for a claim of moral acquittal,
for which the defence would have been grateful.

Waish's crediothity is, of course, open to question;
but in situations like these the evidence of men
whose word would not always be trusted is often
where it is supported by other ci cumstances, and
s-ems to be the truth. Then will come a statement
by the former Postmaster-General that, at the time

where it is supported by other ci cumstances, and soms to be the truth. Then will come a statement by the former Postmaster-General that, at the time these prosecutions were beginning. Rendell, secretary of Dorsey got frigatened, intimated a willingness to tell all he knew, and did teil that Brady received certain percenta es on his orders, and how they were paid, and how when investigation was threatened a new set of books was prepared covering up the payments. This will be confirmed by Mr. MacVeagh and by ex-senator Clayton. The fact that Rerdell—who has joined forces again with Dorsey—now denies having made such statements will need, of course, to be weighed by the jury; but the larger jury of the public will hardly take the word of Dorsey's secretary against that of Mr. James and Mr. MacVeagh, or beheve that these two distinguished guitemen have entered into a conspiracy to put statements into Rerd-ll's mouth which he never made. The mere facts with regard to Brady's orders, and the methods by which he was furnished a presext for making them, are enough in themselves to furnish the strongest presumption of trand; the testimony of James and MacVeagh, reinforced by that of Walsh and Clayton, whil, to the public at least, be convincing proof.

JOHN A. WALSH'S TESTIMONY.

Washington, July 21 .- All argument having been cosed in the Criminal Court upon the question of the admissibility of the evidence of the witness Waish, Judge Wylie this morning delivered his decision upon that important subject. Greenleat's rule, he said, was that in a joint suit the evidence against individuals could be received even though it was a joint suit, and it was in a civil suit. While all of the text books were very emphatic in excluding the declaration of one defendant so far as it applied to others, they were all careful to make the reservation that it could be received against himself alone. He was of opinion that the evidence offered was admissible. But as to the offer, it went to show only that Brady was in the habit of extorting and receiving money from parties.

Colonel Ingersol-Well-known?

The Court-Yes, well-known habit." Now it seems by no means a strained construction that if the facts set out in the offer were testified to and belie ed, it would show that there was a corrupt administration of affairs of the Department. It would, however, depend greatly upon the amount of credit the jury would be willing to attach to this evidence, but upon its face the Court regarded it as pertinent to the case and would

The defence immediately noted an exception to this

The prosecution then with an air of satisfaction called John A. Walsh to the stand and Mr. Bliss proceeded with his examination. The witness was again asked what had occurred at the

He said that as a preliminary the question of the fines imposed upon Jerome J. Hines was spoken of. He then told Brady that his financial affairs were not in a satisfactory condition; that he had lost a good deal of money, and would like a settlement of his account. Upon Brady's request he produced the data, the notes and memoranda, telling him that he believed the dates and accounts to be all right, but that the question of interest was still open. Brady heard his statement, and replied that he had greatly benefited the witness and did not taluk that he owed him anything. He recited the facts of the expedition of his route and other circum tauces. The witness replied that he had supposed that the expedition had been based upon the petitions filed. Brady had replied that there was no use of arguing the matter or of feigning ignorance, and told him that it was his custom to receive twenty per cent of the increase he ordered upon routes. The witness then asked 57a by to make his statement, and he had been told to a his route mad been increased in round numbers from \$74,000 to \$135,975 p. r. increased in round numbers from \$74,000 to \$135,975 p. r. annum. Twenty per cent of this uniacrene—\$6,000—for three years amounted in round numbers to \$36,000. Brady also reminded him that he had occur assess a \$5,000 for the Congressional corruption unial brady said that he must certainly expect to lose the natance of it. Wheress had reputed that he had appeared before the Congressional communities; had been thoroughly examined, and d doot fee also he scould pay anis money. Brady and in their reminded him that he had made remissions in his favor—amounting to about \$5,000 or \$6,000. It said that one-half or some such percentage was what he usually agreed upon as an share in these cases,

He said that one-half or some such percentage was what he usually age-ed upon as his share in these cases, and in the end he would find that he swed him (Brady) some money. As the conversation processed Brady had taken up the notes and put them in his pocket. Whiness asked Brady what he mend by that and Brady said that he heads to settle the matter. Whiness then told Brady that he would be compened so have recourse to the courts; that cande from the morally of the matter, it was wrong, it was an outrage, because the contract words not buy unner such assessments.

It was wrong, it was an outrage, occase the contract would not pay under such assessments. Brady in reply salu me do not understand his business. Witheas salu me may entered into a regithmate contract with the Government and has stocked my route at great expense. Brady to it him that even taking that view of it, he had done oadly because he had only paid \$20,000

r it. Witness said that as a matter of fairness he was wilding o pay Hines more it too route was continued, even nough he made nothing out of it. Brady said ac did not care what he did about that, but

Mr. Bliss asked if grady had said anything about his Mr. Bliss asked if strady and said anything about his relations with other contractors.

Withess answered that Brady had dweit at length upon that, and told and that if he had used his eyes an observed anything, he might have seen that other contractors hid the same thing. Brady had referred to the Price drafts hid by withess, and Petersen's offaire. He said that Price's drafts for \$20,000 on the route from indianola to Corpus thrish, Tex., were given by Price as als share of the ore rotati. me pro rata.
When he spoke of pentions, Brady said that he might

When he spoke of perillous, Brady said that he might plage of their enlicine; by looking at alls own roate. Perillous and not succeeded in having it restored. Perillous, and Brady, were intended to enable him to act thater the law.

The witness was then turned over to the defence, and are wison proceeded to cross-cramine him, air. When requested the witness to dealf also pass the since the war, and a ter explaining that this would consume some some time, Ar. waish cancel digon the receive, beginning with his restricted in New-O. icans at the close of the war. Witness and loaded money to Brady and civil saits had occur instituted for its recovery. The witness gave a detailed account of when and where these loads were made and one amount or each.

Adjourned until Monday, with the witness still on the

TEXTILE FABRICS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.-The Textile Record Phradelphia, in its July issue, announces, as the result of a recent and thorough inquiry into the condition of the textile establishments of Philadespiria, an increase of steam power and machinery since 1879 of about 40 per cent, and an increase of production for the year to duly 1 of 25 per cent, over any former year. No strikes have occurred, but the milis of common cettor goods are not fully employed, and some of the manimenturers of wooden knie goods have been induced by the recent de

cision reducing duties. The worsted and carpet mills have been unusually busy.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

ITS WORKINGS INVESTIGATED.

OFFICIALLY DECLARED TO BE THE MOST EFFICIENT AND BEST MANAGED IN THE COUNTRY-THE JEALOUSY OF CERTAIN WASHINGTON OFFICIALS A commission of three special agents of the Pos Office Department-J. E. Stuart, B. D. Adsie and E. A. Clifford-have been making a thorough investigation of the workings of the Post Office in this city for several days past, completing their inquiry yesterday. In view of the recent investigations into the management of the survey or's Office, the Appraiser's Department and other Federal offices in this city, believed to have been investigated by certain Stalwart politicians who vanied to get control of the places, a good deal of interest has been created among the same class of individuals by the presence here this special commission from the Post Office Department. Certain Stalwart leaders, who would have the public believe that they speak for the Administration, have been talking loudly in their well-known places of resort about coming changes probable successor of Postmaster Pearson The names of Joel B. Erhardt and others are also mentioned. Assistant Postma ter-General Hatton, who is said to be no admirer of the Civil Service Reform system followed by Postmaster Pearson, has been quoted as making a remark which the politicians thought indicated a coming change here, and hence they were delighted when they heard that a commission was here, as they believed, hunting up evidence upon which to base a pretext for a removal.

A TRIBUNE reporter who made some inquries yes-

bearing.

Postmaster Pearson said that he had received an accommission was rostnister rearson said that he had received an order from Washington that such a commission was to be sent out to investigate the operations of the Post Offices at B. himore, Philadelphia, New-York, Brooklyn, Boston, Cincinnall, St. Louis, Chicago and Pittsburg, with a view of determining "the necessities of the service." The commission had been alroided every facility for a thorough winner, which the The commission had been altotided every facility for a thorough inquiry into the operations of the New-York office. He did not know exactly what the commission was after, as its members had said nothing to him upon that point, a one could not ascertain that they wanted anything further then to determine whether any charges could be made with advantage to the service. He should welcome any recommendations upon that point. The office required more nelp to do the work as efficiently as it ought to be done. There was an increase of thirty per cent in the ought. do the work as efficiently as it ought to be done. There was an increase of thirty per cent in the ousiness in some of its departments has year, and this increase was con maous, and, of course, to meet it more help was required. Last year he obtained an increased allowance of \$32,500, and he had been able to save \$12,000 by certain changes which he had made, so that he had available for increased help \$14,500. He had a-ked for \$46,000 extra for the present fiscal year. The Post Office Department had an increase in its appropriation for acre here in its appropriation for acre here in the acre.

terday in regard to the matter could find no reason for believing that the commission had any political

heal year. The Post Office D-partment had an increase in its appropriation for eark mire last year of \$170,000. This year the increase was \$500,000, of which amount he only asked for \$46,000. Messic, stuart. Ausic and Chilora, of the commission, were found hard a work infishing their report to be forwarded to Washington. They, or course, declined to minicipate it in any way, out answered some inquiries of the reporter. When asked how the efficiency of the New-York office compared with other post offices in this country, Mr. Sanart remarked: I am free to say that it is the most efficient and

"I am free to say that it is the most einchent and
the best managed of any onice in the country, so
far as I know anything about it."

"Of course," said one of his associates laughing,
"we have not yet examined the Boston office."

"How does the New-York office compare in relative cost to other post offices f"

"About the same, said the third member of the

"1. is more efficient, then, at the same cost f"

"I is more efficient, then, at the same cost f"
"Wed, it is hard to determine the legitimate revenue of the New-Tork ones upon which to make a comparison, we have examined the Brooklyn onice, and there is no donot that many of the stamps used in brooklyn are p rehased in New-Tork by persons who do business here, but reside there. Then there is a difference in the territory exercity have extreme and other things. Newthere. Then there is a difference in the territory covered by the carriers and other things. New-tork has always been a favored office—a sort of pet of the Pepartinea. It you give a man the material with which to make his flice efficient, and do not give it to another, it would be untain to make a comparison between them. New-York is the not give it to another, it would be untain to make a comparison between them. New-Yo k is the metro, outs and is undoubtedly entitled to some advantages as ancetting a great r part of the country team any other office.

"If one office has efficient, experienced he.p.," said another method of the comman, "and the other has green hands, as it were, of course it cannot be expected that the latter with compare in efficiency with the normer."

with the former."

La .uriser conversation the members of the com-

La direct conversation the members of the com-mission positively defined that their work had any pointest bearing whatever so far as they knew. "If it has," said Mr. ctuar, "I have not near of it before." They intended to make some recommendations in regard to equalizing the cost of post offices and as to shaftes and other matters. The question of suaries is one of the points which the commission has been giving its a tention to. It is understoon that some 0. The Department officials in Washington have been complaining that they are paid less than some of the subordiffuces in the New-York office. The division superimendents in the New-York office receive \$4.000 a year, out they are required regmantly to be at their W is in the office from S a. in to 6 p. in, and as much later as in 5 be necessary to distribute the mails and co other extra work, with only ten mays' vacation during the year. In Washington the Department hours are 10 a. in, to 5 p. in, with long vacations and in all codes indicates. The New-York that some o. the Department officials in Washing Vacations and numerous notionys. The New-York permiendents are experts in an ir business, while e Wa mag.on officials no.d their places because alical fullachees

CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

A number of valuable suggestions and a great deal of information compactly stated are tained in the tenin annual report of the New-York Councy Visiting Committee in regard to the public hospitais, presented to the State Charities Aid Association The committee are Mrs. Joseph Hobson, Mrs. Lydig M. Hoyi, Miss Eleanor Biodgett, Mrs. David Lane, D. P. Woodoury, Mrs. F. R Jones Miss Hughes, Miss Fellowes, Mrs. Julius Catlin, jr., and Mrs. Joseph Knapp. Toese ladies have repeatedly vis ited Bellevue and the other public hospitals, examined the sanitary condition of the outlongs, looked into the animatical holo of the various departments, and noted not only errors and imperfections for criticals, but also special merits of systems and percons for praise. Of Bellevue, they say that cach year strengtoens the truth of the arguments they have urgen in therto, that the mospital should be placed by the department of the manufacture of the samifaction of the samifaction of the samifaction of the samifaction of the same ferries and when said occours more defective from use, and the mass derived series in the rotten partition. They compose that they blumbered in urging the exection of lowers for the outlas, closets and shase. The principal has been so bad in three that they suite hope to have not been realized, and the commutate has been disappointed in a time said to each said composition. About 270 visits were made by the committee to the ited Bellevue and the other public hospitals, examine anye not been realized, and the committee has been disappointed on the six towers have cost \$60,000.

About 270 visits were made by the committee to the
sur_leaf wards above, and the medical wards and crysipelas paymons were regularly inspected. Of the
training sensor for Nurses at Believue heey say that if
the committees had ministed no other work they could
feel that they had some men that was variable to jusify their existence and entitle from to commendation.
Since 1873 the Training sensor has gracinized 148
nurses, or whom 125 are practising their profession.
There are at present sattly-normarise in the school.
During 1881 there were 627 applications for nurses
from private individual is. Of this sampler 131 were sappiled by nurses in the school and 257 by grandation intrees,
the rest were declined, there sening no intrees at liberry.
Concerning the maternity service at the Charly Hospilal the committee say: "From January I, 1881, to
January I, 1881, to applied 1, 1882, there have been different charles on entired between faintary I and march I, before
the present Canef and emercs upon all dures. From
April 1, 1881, to applied 1, 1882, there have been 411
hatter, and only 2 deaths or moders, showing the extraordinarily low perconnage of rest town one-half per ce inwhich its remembered Lan man, of the honers are
discussed, and some of them mere weeks or dissipation,
the committee rest that also result may well be regamed with satisfaction."

The Fe. also point had the result may be the yillow.
The Fee also point the manual of read, the butter
sends in or some crucisal, coupled with recommendations. On December 6, 1851, it is stated, the flas as eventdomes in or some crucisal, coupled with recommendations. On December 6, 1851, it is stated, the flas as reveil for dimer was so poor than it was reported by the patens, and trey had only the amount of rood death out to free different hairs is not always sufficent, and
is not always sent in covered yearls. The
tree that and the amount of f

have been induced to enter the reformatory frome for Finear Women which the last year. The ventilation of the Homosepaine cospital, on Ward's Island, is said to be so imported that a special inquiry has been made to lear the cause. Useers being the cuter case treated, it is anguest demant this may be the cause. The superint behavior thinks that the principal cause is the large num-ber of pays (over a minored) kept hear the hospital. They are soon to be removed.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

Long Branch, N. J., July 21.-The Tariff Commission met in executive session at 11 o'clock this morning. The report of the Committee on Order of business—Messis, Ouver, Kenner and Porter—was preOUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE RACES AT SARATOGA. SARATOGA, N. Y., July 21.-To-day's excellent programme brought a large assembly of spectators to the track, which was in excellent condition.

First race-Purse \$350, for non-winners in 1882, of which \$50 to second; entrance free; maidens allowed if 3 years old, 5 pounds; if 4 years, 10 pounds; if years or upward, 18 pounds; one mile and a furiong. The starters were J. A. Grinstead's Jennie V. (3 years, 95 pounds), P. C. Fox's Granger (4, 115), C. Boyle's Springfield (4, 118), C. Reed's Mamdamus (3, 100), T. Kaviil's Barmaid (3, 113), Jameson & Co. Azim (4, 108), O. Bowie's Colonel Watson (3, 97), C Lefevr's Minnie D. (4, 113), and D. Cotalzzi's Spark 113). Jennie V. won the race; Springfield second, and Spark third; time; 1:57. The French pools paid \$23 10.

Second race-Purse \$500, for all ages, of which \$100 to second horse; en rance free; beaten and maiden allowances; mile heats. Stariers-J. A. Grinstead's Liatunah, 6 years, 105 pounds; Connelly & Co's. Metropolis' 4 years, 113 pounds; Darden & Co's. Fatinitza, 4 years. 108 pounds; C. Reed's Bounce, 5 years, 110 pounds; and O. Bowie's Nettle, 3 years, 97 pounds. The first heat was won by Fannitza : Liatunah second, Bounce third; time, 1:4312. The second heat was won by Fati nitza; Liatunah second, and Metropolis third; time, The French poors paid \$31 80. 1:4419.

utta; Liatunah second. and Metropolis third; time, 1:443. The French poots paid \$31-80.

Third race—Purse \$300, for two-year-olds; entrance tree; selling allowances; five furlongs. Starters—M. Young's Ascender, 112 pounds; Metris & Co.'s Exeter, 90 pounds; P. C. Fox's Jenuic Bilue, 102 pounds; C. L. Hunt's April Fool, 115 pounds; A. Burnham's Baron Faverot, 97 pounds; J. Waiden's Antrim, 100 pounds; W. Emerson's Holy Rood, 83 ounces. Ascender won, Exeter secon!, Baron Faverot third, Antrim fourth, April Fool fifth, Jennie Blue sixth, Holy Rood last. Time, 1:0342. The French cools paid \$6.80.

Fourth race—Purse \$350, for all ages, of which \$50 to the second horse; en rance free; selling allowances; three quarters of a mile. Starters—Dwyer Brothers' Bienheim, 92 pounds; M. Young's Bancroft, 110 pounds; J. S. Serrell's Mergan Spy, 84 pounds; P. C. Fox's Major Hughes 90 pounds; G. W. Dadden's Balance Wheel, 93 pouns; R. L. ud's Wilhe Farker, 84 pounds; J. Hurley's Mamie Fields, 90 pounds; Courendill & Co.'s Wapakone a, 102 pounds; Davis & Hail's Eula, 76 pounds; J. I. H. & ne's intearing, 90 pounds; D. Colaizzi's Vaparaiso, 108 pounds; Bancroft won; Mame Felds see ond, and Lutestring third; time, 1:16. The Frenca pools paid \$13-10.

The first pools sold at the track this evening on tomorrow's faces were as follows:

First Race—Blue Grass Lell., \$80; Rocky Pringie, \$50; Car yle, \$45; Barbaran, \$35; Bridesmaid, \$35; Ouvette, \$10; Ada Ban, \$10; St. Patrick \$10; Scnoris, \$10; South Anna, \$10; Bar Loue, \$10.

Second Race—Youne's stance. Bootjack, Boatman and Monogram, \$300; Royle's pair, Aon Gienn and Springfield, \$250; Checkmale, \$125; General Monroe, \$100; Inscalosal, \$15; Samberner, \$175; Square Dance, \$60; Carreinii, \$50.

Tutri Race-Thora \$200 : Frankie R. \$25 : John Sul-Byan, \$5.
Fourth Race—Iota, \$80; Charley Gorham, \$50; Explorer, \$45; Antrin, \$30; Withe Parker, \$10.

RUNNING AT BRIGHTON.

About 3,500 people witnessed the racing at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday. The winners were Flower of Kildare, Lord Edward, Ballast, Ida B., and Jim Vanderveer.

The first race was for a purse of \$200, for all ages, 3: mile. There were seven starters. The horses were sent off on even terms, except Gleunra, who was left at the post. At the half mile pole Tittlebat and the Gaberlunzie colt were running together two lengths in front of the other horses. Entering the nome stretch the horses were well together. The race resulted in a dead heat bewere well together. The race resulted in a dead heat between Flower of Kildare and Gaberiunzie coit. Sportsman was taird. The time was 1:17. In the run-off Gaberiunzie led to the half mile noie. The horses ran very evenly the remainder of the distance, Flower of Kildare winning by a tose. The thme was 1:19. French pools paid on the race \$18.25; on the run-off, \$7.50.

The second race was for a purse of \$200, the winner to be zoid at auction; selling allowances; 7g mile. There were seven starters. Belief of the North help the lead until entering the stretch, where she retired. Lord Edward, Watchman and King Neto contested the remainder of the distance. Lord Edward won by half a length. King Nero was second and Watchman third, The time was 130-2. French pools paid \$27.45. Harry O., Belle of the North, Faith and Bill Bird also ran.

The third race was for a purse of \$250, handicap for all ages; 14s miles. There were four starters. Ballast led from first of fast, and won by a length. Dodette was second and Marchoness them. The time was 1:57-2. French pools paid, \$10.50. Vanguard a so ran.

The fourth race was for a purse of \$250, for all ages; one folls. Ida B. led from was 1:4 of finish, winning easily by half a length. La Glorin was second and Ballast third. The time was 1:45. French pools paid \$38.55. Colonel Selle, s. Falconbridge and Oberto also ran.

The fitte race was for a purse of \$250, the winner to be sold at accolon, seldar and owners it 14 miles; over five nurdles. Jim Vannerveer led throughout and won under a strong pule by fitteen longths. Virgit Lear was econd and Alexis third. The time was 2:20. French pools paid \$9.85. Over Wilde was fourth. Kingston and not finish. Bridecake and Harry tell at the fourth jump. tween Flower of Kildare and Gaberlunzie cost. Sports

THE MONMOUTH PARK RACES. This will be the fourth regular day of the Mid-unmer meeting at Monmouth Park, and a good programme has been prepared. There will be seven races, including the Cam on Stakes and the Harvest Handrap, and the first favorite of the public, old Parole, whi run again. Following are the entries:

FIRST BACE, ALL AGES, STECIAL WEIGHTS, ONE MILE,

CAMBEN STARFS. TWO-YEAR OLDS, SPECIAL WRIGHTS, % MILE. Bemont's Woodflower . 194 P. Lord. Inconstant . 100 Kelly's Bells . 104 Lord's Loisann 100 Withers Benevade . 10 Bannatyne sWinna Ding 100 Gook's Le Pelit Dac . 103 FOURTH RACE, HANDICAP, 134 MILES.
 Monitor
 6
 126 Paten Rouge
 5

 Fair Count
 aget 113 Babcock
 3

 Malise
 4
 113
 PIFTH BACK SELLING, % SILE. ... 4 108 Sir Hugh 3 101 Godiva BULLOW STAKES, HANDICAP, GENTLEMEN SIDERS, T. MILE. b 145 Victory 4 1 5 Vampire 4 145 Late Fogle HURDLE RACE, HANDICAP, 174 MILES.

LAWN TENNIS AT STATEN ISLAND. The lawn tennis match at Staten Island vesterday afternoon was taken part in by some of the the best players in this country. Mr. Sears, of the Boston Park Club, who won the champion cup at Newport, last year, was in fine form, as was also Dr. Dwight, president of the United States Lawn Tenuis Association, nd winner of the recent tourn ment in Philadelphia Mr. Glypu has the reputation of being a good steady player, waile Mr. Rankine has disappointed his admirers lately by the uncertainty of his play. Messrs, Sears and Dwight are native Americans, while Messrs, Glynn and Rankine are respectively loagish and Scotch.

The weather was delahiful. There were about 200 spectators on the ground. The court was laid out north and south, and was as fine a piece of turf as a tennis player could desire. There was no wind or glare, Mr. Sears won the toss and chose the north court, who his back to the water and face to the sun. Mr. Glynn led off with the "serves," Mr. Sears secured the first two "aces"; Mr. Gi, in the next three; Mr. Sears the next, making "dene." The game was hotly contested, the players being "denee," or equal, four times, when Mr. Glynn eleverly secured two aces and won the game. During the game the re were several long "railies" of 6, 7 and returns. Both served with few failis, and the game was a severe test on their powers of endurance. Mr. Glynn won the first set 6—1; Mr. Lewis the second, 6—1 and Mr. Glynn the third 6—5.

In the match between Dr. Dwight and Mr. Rankine the form I woo by two straight sets 6—5 and 6—2. The "donbes" between Messrs. Sears and Dwight and Messers. Rankine and Glynn will be played to-morrow. player, waile Mr. Raukine has disappointed his admirers

About 3,000 people witnessed the match beween the Metropolitan and Providence baseball nines

at the Poio Grounds yesterday. The game was close and seiling. The Metropolitaus outplayed their opponents oth at out and in the field. The score by maings was as Setrop Bian.

Kuns carried - Providence S, Metropolitan I. First base by strong - Providence I, Metropolitan S. Total left on bases—frow dence S, Metropolitan B. Total left on bases—frow dence S, Metropolitan J. Total base hits - Providence 10. Metropolitan A struck out - reviewees 4. Metropolitan 12. Unique, Joan Keity, Time of game—the boar and fifty hundre. Wito pitches Ward, I. Passed balls—thip, I. Umpire, John Keily, Time of game. One hour and may finduce. Whe pitches. Ward, i. Passed bulls—Capp. I. The Chreago and Detroit nines won the League games yesterday. The contest at Chicago resulted as follows: hicago 2 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0-6 suff slo team were defeated at Detroit by the fol-At Parladelpoja: Boston 3, Philadelphia 1; Athletic

BASEBALL GAMES.

WAGES FOR 'LONGSHOREMEN.

Boston, July 21.-The 'Longshoremen's Provident Union of this city has voted to make a demand or the following rates of compensation after August 15: day, 50 cents, for all kinds of cargo. This is an advance of 10 cents on day and night work and 20 cents on Sunday work. Day work, 40 cents per hour; night, 50 cents; and Sur

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The Elkhart Car Works, at Elkhart, Ind., is reported to have been closed,by the sheriff. The liabil-ties are reported at \$30,000 and the value of the assets will depend upon the result of a suit to recover the real

County, N. Y., are reported to be financially embarrassed Excess of reserve, \$3,440,864. Proportion

and the sheriff has made a levy on judgments argregating \$50.592.

The liabilities of Morris R. Strond & Son, manufacturers of couton goods at Frankford, Penn., who recently failed, are now reported at \$250,000, of which \$60.000 is due to one firm in New-York. The assets are reported to be about \$190,000.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A BREWERY DESTROYED. The lager-beer brewery of Weiss & Mander, at Court-st. and Morris-ave., Newark, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The brewery consisted of a three-story brick building, a two story brick los-house and a two story frame ice-house. The fire originated in the brick icc-house, and soon gained great headway. All three builtings were completely guited; and their contents, as well as a large amount of valuable machinery, were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at between \$25,000 and \$30,000. There was an insurance of \$15,000 on the buildings and between \$25,000 and \$30,000 on the steek and meaninery. The cause of the fire is unknown. The buildings were owned by Mr. Mander.

LARGE DESTRUCTION OF OIL.

One of the large oil tanks in the Standard Oil Company's Works at Caran Point, New-Jersey, caught fire about 9 o'clock last night, and the reflection from the flames caused an illumination that could be seen for miles around. The works at Caran Point are a branch of the company's works at Constable Hook, and are for refining purposes exclusively. The tank which first caught fire has a capacity of 5,000 barrels and was nearly full. When it had been burning for some time an explosion took place, and the fire communicated with an adolung tank of equal capacity. The Jersey City Fire D partment was summoned, but could do little to stay the progress of the flames. The loss will be between \$35,000 and \$40,000.

DAMAGE TO A PLANING-MILL.

A fire broke out at 10 o'clock Thursday night in Kaufman Brothers' moiding and planting-unit at Nos. 462, 464 and 466 Cherry-st., on the Third floor. The 402, 404 and 406 Cherry-st., on the Third floor. The stock was damaged \$5,000. insured. Miller & Dempsey, dealers in marble-tops, on the second floor, and Nelson Soctwood, dealer in marble works, on the first floor, who is also the owner of the building, suffered small losses on sices. The damage to the building was \$3,000. Benjamin A Gioquel, Cibief of the Fith Battathon of the Fire Department, fell from a ladder from the taird story of the burning building and was incremally injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

FLAMES IN NASSAU STREET. A fire broke out at 5:30 o'clock Thursday

afternoon in the office of Samuel Baum, a jeweller, on the second floor of No. 111 Nassau-st. The building, which is of brick and four stories high, is owned by which is of brick and four stories high, is owned by George G. Sickles, of New-Rochelle, the father of General Daniel E. Sickles. It was damaged \$1,000. The loss to the tenants, which is estimated at \$3,000, is proportioned among them as follows: E. Nason & Co., pediler's goods. \$550; Samuel Baum, jeweller, \$550; Woodruff & Son, advertisers' cards, \$500; Charles Everdell, engraver, \$300; Gibe's restaurant, \$300; C. Kendrick, parnter, \$100; J. F. Sullivan, engraver, \$300; G. F. Kittz, jeweller, \$300; T. D. Valentine, pension agent, \$300. The losses are covered by insurance.

LOSSES AT VARIOUS PLACES.

St. Louis, July 21.-The Cass-ave, planing mill, owned by a joint stock company, was burned early this morning. Loss, about \$100,000; insured. The cedar and first floor of M. M. Buck's railway supply house were severally damaged by fire this morning. The loss is were severely damaged by fire this morning. The loss is about \$30,000; rully covered by insurance.

OMAHA, Neb., July 21.—Five business houses in Madi-

son, in this State, were destroyed by fire yesterday, Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$7,000. Boston, July 21.—A report comes from Fairfield, Maine, that a large fire is raging there. Help has been asked for from Augusta and other towns near by. The telegraph operator states that all the milis, dry-houses

and shops are burning.

Later.—The fire is nearly under control. The loss is estimated at over \$100,000. The mentione is light Six hundred men are thrown our of employment.

PHILOSOPHY AT CONCORD. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Boston, July 21 .- At the Concord School of Philosophy this morning, President McCosh, of Princeton College, lectured on "The Scottish Philosophy -Its Prominent Characteristics and Beauties." By th lecturer's manner of speech and the attractive nature of the subject he succeeded in keeping the unlaterupred attention of his hearers for an hour and a half. The subject is especially interesting at this time, when the comon remark about Scottish Philosophy is that it has dist a natural death.

The lecturer's radical utterances excited considerable discussion, in which there was an evident scramble on the part of everybody to appear to agree with everybody else. Mr. Sanborn said that it might not be reasefully understood that Mr. Emerson, more than all others, had for many years made an exhaustive study of the ocerations of his mind. These remarks were called forth by the allusions to the Scotch method of self-examination. He alded that Mr. Emerson had for a long time undulged in a steady course of reading for the special purpose of writing a book on the subject. He wrote a number of chapters of ir, which he kept in the form of a journal. It is probable that his easay on "Memory," and his chapters of Imagination and Poetry in his "Letters" and "Social Alms" were meant to be a part of the same discussion, in which there was an evident scramble on work, which was to be called "The Natural History of the Intellect." It is probable that the book will soon be published, though it is not yet made known who the ed-tor will be.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe betured in the evening. The accreises on salurday will relate to the life and works of Emerson. The Rev. Dr. Bactol, will be the essay ist of

ning, and a poem will be read by A. Bronson the morning, and a poets.

Alcott.

The leading features of yesterday's exercises were the The leading features on the great poets and Pro-The leading features of yesterday's exercises were the papers read by Mr. Albee on the great poets and Professor Harris's lecture on Aristotle's "De Anima."

Professor Harris began by saying that Aristotle's work on the soul, although a very small book, has made a very great impression on the thinking of matkind. It is a treatise in three parts, having thirty chapters in all, and could be printed entire on 100 pages octave with large, clear type. It contains the anglication of the highest doctrines reached by Greek specualish as to the knowledge of what is most interesting to man, namely, his spiritual nature. In whateverdepartment Aristotle worked, he reached distinctions that were fundamental, and gave them technical names of sinca apitiade that the scientific mind of all subsequent ages has ghadly adopted them. On his treatment of the question of the soul will turn the answer to all questions that arise regardingof such ages has ghadly adopted them. On his treatment of the question of the soul will turn the abswer to all questions that arise recarring the destury of man, if thinkers acknowledge his system. Averthees may understand him to deny immortality to that part of the mind that gives individual sch-consciousness to man, and think the force of Aristotle's science will go to destroy the hope on which the Christian religion is founded. Albertus Magnus may study Aristotle's entire works so profoundly that he can bring to bear on each sentence, for its interpretation, every other doo trine of Aristotle; and by this prove that Aristotle himself, and the locical consequences of his system, both favor the doctine of immortality, and ever furnish for it an irrefragable demonstration. Possibly Aristotle exhibits a little spleen in this work, and in the Metaphysics, when he combats the statements of his master, Plato, from woon he has learned the doctrine of the highest principles. But the disciples of Plato, who tangot at the Academy after Plato's death, insisted on his tropes and mecaphors as literal statements; and there was no hope for scheme and clear thinking and such an orgy of fancy and dreaming, unless one masted on holding the propounders of doctrines responsible for the ideral meaning of their words. The soul cannot be the blood of the animal or the seed of the plant; nor can it be heat of cold, or moisture. It cannot be a harmony, nor a secretion of any organ; nor can it be a mixture of all the elements of nature so that cach element knows its swaling to her according to harmone proportions, like the orbits of their according to harmone proportions, like the orbits of the planters.

in the wok; for can it be a curved line relating that according to harmone proportions, like the orbits of the planets; nor can the soul be a magnitude, nor a quality of something; nor can it be an atom. The lar-famed doctrine that the soul is a tabular rasa is derived from the fourth chapter of the table book of "De Anima." and is a good example of the way in which metaphysical doctrines may be perverted by not understanding the connections in which they stand. The locturer occupied the greater part of the hour in discussing and explaining Aristotle's metaphysical distinctions, and in defending his views of intuition, techniques, and and thought, holding that Aristotle's saw peragenation and thought, notiting that Aristotic saw personal immortality with perfect clearness. NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, July 21 .- The following is an abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National banks in the cit i New-York at the close of business on Saturday, the first day of July, 1882. Number of banks, fifty :

Resources. Loans and discourse circulation.
L. s. bounds to secure deposits
U. s. bounds to secure deposits
U. s. bounds on hand
U. s. bounds and mortgages
Due from other National banks
Due from Stat banks and bankers.
Best estate, furniture and fixtures. rend care, the control of the contro L. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes Five per centredemption fund Due from U. S. Treasure: \$513,702,978

\$51,500,000 2,280,946 11,823,783 Capital stock paid in ... Other undivided profits National notes issued Amount on hand 18,933,605 e to other National banks.... e to State banks and bankers.